

## MEXICAN LEADERS EXPECTED TO HEED ADVICE OF WILSON

United States Will Look  
With Disfavor on Con-  
tinuance of Fighting.

THIS FACT MADE PLAIN  
TO CARRANZA AND VILLA

Officials Hope That Differences  
Will Be Peaceably  
Adjusted.

NO CHANGE IN PLANS OF U. S.

Washington Government Will Pa-  
tiently Await Develop-  
ments.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Hope  
that General Carranza and Villa would  
peaceably adjust their differences and  
avoid a second revolution was expressed  
by high administration officials to-  
night.

President Wilson has made it plain  
to both men through his personal rep-  
resentative, Paul Fuller, that the United  
States would look with disfavor on a  
continuance of fighting in Mexico.  
There was confidence among high of-  
ficials that the advice recently given  
would not go unheeded.

In the meantime the Washington gov-  
ernment will patiently await develop-  
ments. For the present no change will  
be made in the plan of evacuating  
Vera Cruz.

Official dispatches to-day revealed the  
Brazilian minister and American Con-  
sul Silliman were in conference with  
General Carranza, while George C. Car-  
others, American consular agent, was  
awaiting the arrival at Juarez of Gen-  
eral Obregon, with whom he expected  
to discuss the situation, and later con-  
fer with Villa.

General Carranza informed the Amer-  
ican consular representative that he  
would not attack Villa, but would order  
his forces to remain on the defensive.  
It was not believed that General Villa  
would take the offensive for the pres-  
ent, and many officials believed the ef-  
forts of General Pablo Gonzales to act  
as peacemaker might not be fruitless.

STAFFERS ISSUED

Rafael Zubaran, head of the local  
Constitutionalist agency, to-night is-  
sued the following statement:  
"I am hopeful that the present con-  
flict between the first chief, Venen-  
iano Carranza, and General Villa will  
be peacefully and satisfactorily com-  
posed, for the reason that there is no  
real cause for its continuance. I trust  
that when General Villa reconsiders  
his rash action he will disavow it for  
the genuine welfare of his country  
and in furtherance of its complete  
pacification."

"It is apparent from the text of the  
following telegram exchanged between  
Carranza and Villa that the latter had  
no real grounds for his position and  
that a peaceful arrangement between  
them will be found:

"Mexico City, September 22, 1914.  
"Rafael Zubaran, Washington, D. C.:  
"I transmit you herewith information  
obtained by me in a telegraphic con-  
ference with El Paso. When Obregon  
arrived in Chihuahua Villa was  
angry because Villa's troops had not  
yet been under the command of Gen-  
eral Cabral. This Villa refused to do.  
"When Obregon remained firm in his  
stand, Villa became infuriated and or-  
dered a guard to take Obregon out and  
shoot him. Obregon, however, refused  
to be taken out. He said that it was  
necessary for him to give up his life  
to obtain the pacification of his  
country he would gladly do so. Obregon's  
secretary cried out to Villa: 'How  
can you shoot a man who is giving up  
his life to obtain the pacification of his  
country?' Obregon added his entreaties  
and the execution did not take place.

"Obregon is to be kept in Chihuahua  
until Villa has sent his troops. If  
Villa checks Maximo, Obregon will  
be shot. Julio Madero carries the order  
for the withdrawal of Villa's forces.  
Compliance with it is the only way that  
the life of Obregon can be saved."  
(Signed) CARRANZA.

CARRANZA ORDERS

CLOSING OF RAILROADS.  
Following the receipt of this intelli-  
gence, Carranza ordered the closing  
of the railroad north of Aguas Calientes.  
When Villa was informed of this move  
he sent the following telegram to Car-  
ranza:

"Chihuahua, September 22, 1914.  
"I have just been informed that fol-  
lowing an order from headquarters the  
railroad north of Aguas Calientes has  
been discontinued. This order is an  
act of war. It shows hostility to-  
wards the division of the north. It is  
absolutely unjustifiable, and one for  
which I can find no reason. I am re-  
questing you to give me an immediate  
explanation of this act. The situation  
is now how to act. The situation is  
such that the railroad passes with-  
out through considerable damage by this  
order. It is necessary to remedy this  
condition as soon as possible. I am avail-  
ing myself of your immediate reply.  
(Signed) "FRANCISCO VILLA."

"To this communication Carranza re-  
plied as follows:

"Mexico City, September 22, 1914.  
"Before answering your message,  
which I have just received, I desire an  
explanation of your conduct toward  
General Obregon, in Chihuahua."  
(Signed) "V. CARRANZA."

"Villa sent the following telegram to  
this effect:

"Chihuahua, September 22, 1914.  
"In answer to your message, I here-  
by inform you that General Obregon  
and other generals of this division left  
last night for the capital, with the  
purpose of taking up important matters  
in connection with the general situation  
of the republic. But in view of the  
course you have taken, which shows  
an avowed desire to place obstacles in  
the way of reaching a satisfactory ar-  
rangement of all difficulties and to  
hinder the obtaining of the peace we  
all so much desire, I have given or-  
ders for them to discontinue their trip,  
and to halt at Torreon.

"Consequently, inform you that  
this division will not take part in the  
convention which you have called, and  
I also inform you that the Division of  
the North no longer recognizes you as  
the first chief of the republic. You  
(Continued on Fifth Page.)

# DESPERATE FIGHTING CONTINUES WITH RELATIVELY NO CHANGE



British Cycle Corps with  
Colt Gun in the foreground.



## HEAVY ARTILLERY DUELS CONTINUE ON BATTLE FRONT

Opposing Forces Hammer  
Away at Each Other  
With Stubbornness.

GREAT BATTLE STILL  
IS WITHOUT DECISION

French Report "Alternate Retire-  
ment on Certain Points and  
Advance on Others."

IN POSSESSION OF PERONNE

Austrian General Staff Denies Stories  
of Recent Russian Vic-  
tories.

Hardest Conflicts  
on End of Lines

While the battle of the allies and  
the Germans continues along the  
entire front in France, there has  
been relatively no change in the  
positions of the armies. The hardest  
fighting apparently is proceeding on  
the eastern and western ends of the  
line, the allies on the west en-  
deavoring to encircle the Germans  
and on the east the Germans trying  
to break through the allies' lines in  
the vicinity of Verdun. In the cen-  
tre a full is reported.

A news agency dispatch reports  
severe fighting south of Antwerp,  
and says a large number of Germans  
has been routed with heavy losses  
by Belgians at some unnamed place.  
The Russian advance guard is said  
to be before the Austrian fortress of  
Craiova.

In the far east a British force of  
1,200 men has landed at Lun Shan,  
China, and is expected shortly to at-  
tack the outer defenses of "Peking-  
chow" in conjunction with the Jap-  
anese.

It is reported that the Montene-  
grins have captured Montak, which  
controls the only railroad in South-  
ern Herzegovina.

A Franco-British blockading fleet  
is said to have isolated the Austrian  
seaport of Trieste, and the British  
barrage, the town, assisted by big  
guns from Mount Lovchen.

The German cruiser Emden, which  
recently sank a number of British  
merchantmen on the coast of Africa,  
has thrown shells into Madras.  
Slight damage is said to have re-  
sulted.

German official report says the  
war has been heavily over-  
subscribed.

The German lieutenant-general,  
Von Busse, has been killed in ac-  
tion.

LONDON, September 24 (5:30 P. M.).—  
Heavy artillery continues to play a  
leading part in the battle of the Aisne,  
which has been in progress nearly a  
fortnight. The opposing forces con-  
tinue to hammer away at each other  
from their well-intrenched and strong-  
ly fortified positions with the greatest  
stubbornness, but without decision.

Almost without a lull, great shells  
are being hurled across the river,  
the valleys and plains stretching away  
to the east, and thence southward along  
the whole Franco-German border,  
while the lighter guns, however, are  
infantry lying in the trenches, wait-  
ing an opportunity to deliver attacks  
and counter-attacks, with, as the  
French communication says, "alternate  
retirement on certain points and ad-  
vance on others."

The battle line has stretched out  
farther westward, the French left wing  
having made some progress in the  
direction of the northwest of Soisson.  
The latter place a few days ago was  
allies' extreme left. A detachment has  
occupied Peronne, still further north.

A report from German headquarters  
dated September 22, however, states  
that the efforts of the French to encircle  
the German right have had no result.

FRENCH CLAIM ADVANCE

AT CENTRE OF ATTACKS  
The French also claim to have made  
an advance northwest of Berry-au-Bac,  
which is about the point where the  
German line crosses the Aisne, continu-  
ing southeast to Brimont, which has  
been the centre of many vigorous at-  
tacks.

Along the rest of the line, although  
there have been fierce engagements in  
which both sides claim victory, the  
situation is unchanged, except that, ac-  
cording to German reports, the Ger-  
man troops have recaptured Varennes,  
department of Meuse.

The Austrian general staff denies re-  
ports that the Germans have been de-  
feated at general Danil's army. The  
Austrian forces, the report says, "have  
been concentrated in a new position  
for several days, but have waited in  
vain for any serious Russian attack."

From other sources, however, it is  
reported that the Russians have sur-  
rounded Przemyśl, and are between  
that fortress and Craiova.

It may be some days before another  
big battle is fought here, as one Aus-  
trian army is behind the forts of  
Przemyśl, and the other is making its  
way to the remaining fortress of Cra-  
iova, while the Russians are taking  
the smaller towns in Galicia under  
their wing.

A report, which lacks official con-  
firmation, says General Rennenkampf,  
who withdrew over the East Prussian  
frontier when German reinforcements  
arrived, has received more men, and  
again has taken the offensive and com-  
pelled the Germans to withdraw.

MUST LOOK MORE CLOSELY

TO PROTECTION OF LINE  
It is considered probable that the  
fall of Jaroslav and the isolation of  
Przemyśl has compelled the Germans  
to look more closely to the protection  
of their line from Thorn to Kalisz.

## TURKISH AMBASSADOR DOES NOT ALTER VIEWS

Inform President Wilson He Will  
Leave United States Within a  
Fortnight.

CAUSES PROFOUND SENSATION

Action Interpreted as Indication of  
Chief Executive's Determination to  
Silence Comment Considered Dan-  
gerous to Neutrality of America.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—A  
Rustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador,  
has informed President Wilson that he  
does not alter the views, he recently  
expressed in a published interview, and  
will leave the United States within a  
fortnight.

The ambassador refused to comment  
further, except to say he had asked  
his government for leave of absence,  
which he was certain would be granted.  
The announcement of the ambassa-  
dor's withdrawal, though not unex-  
pected, caused a profound sensation in  
diplomatic circles.

Coming close on another diplomatic  
interview yesterday, in which the ad-  
ministration at once took cognizance  
of Baron von Schoen, of the Ger-  
man embassy, on the possibility of war  
between the United States and Japan—  
it was interpreted as an indication  
of President Wilson's determination to  
silence comment by foreign diplomats  
considered dangerous to the neutrality  
of this country. It was understood  
that the President would decline to receive  
diplomats who make comments which  
he considers obnoxious. Although  
Count von Bernstorff and Baron Schoen  
have repudiated the baron's interview,  
the State Department, at the direction  
of the President, to-night was still  
looking into it.

The Turkish ambassador in his inter-  
view, considered particularly objec-  
tionable by the administration, said the  
ending of American warships to Turkey  
was not desired to aggravate, the  
risings against Christians would lead  
to a serious situation. At the same  
time he said that while massacres have  
occurred in Turkey they were the  
work of the Turkish government, and  
not the work of the American people.  
By way of illustration he reminded  
the American people of the lynchings  
of the negroes and the the  
the Turkish ambassador later explained  
to administration officials personally and  
by letter. The President directed Mr.  
Bryant to say in answer that the state-  
ment made by the Turkish ambassador  
was objectionable to the American gov-  
ernment, and but for the fact that a  
tense situation existed in Turkey, which  
he did not desire to aggravate, the  
diplomatic impropriety committed by  
the ambassador might be a subject for  
discussion with the Ottoman govern-  
ment.

The President asked whether the am-  
bassador cared to make any ex-  
pressions, and to-day's announcement that  
he did not wish to alter his view in  
the future, was the envoy's reply.

RECENT UTTERANCES

DISPLEASED TO WILSON  
WASHINGTON, September 24.—Pres-  
ident Wilson to-day manifested to call-  
ers his displeasure over recent ut-  
terances of some of the diplomats ac-  
credited to the United States from  
belligerent governments. He men-  
tioned no names, and told newspaper  
men he would make no comment, pre-  
ferring that the discussion be con-  
ducted through the regular channels  
of the State Department.

Three published interviews in par-  
ticular have given the American gov-  
ernment offense, one by the Turkish  
ambassador, another by the British  
minister to Mexico, and a third attributed  
to Baron von Schoen, formerly secretary  
of the German embassy at Tokyo, but  
formally repudiated by him.

Whether other interviews have been  
taken up officially has not been dis-  
cussed. The Turkish ambassador, given  
an opportunity to withdraw his  
remarks, informed the President that  
he did not care to change his views,  
and would leave the United States soon  
on leave of absence.

An explanation of the remarks of  
Sir Lionel Carden, who criticized Pres-  
ident Wilson's Mexican policy, is ex-  
pected to be forwarded by the British  
Foreign Office.

Baron von Schoen called on Acting  
Secretary Lansing, of the State De-  
partment, and personally repudiated an  
interview in which he was reported as  
saying that war between the United  
States and Japan was inevitable. The  
German secretary's explanation was  
accepted by Mr. Lansing.

GENERAL VON BUSSE

IS KILLED IN ACTION

BERLIN, September 24 (via the  
Hague to London 10:47 P. M.).—The an-  
nouncement was made here today that  
Lieutenant-General von Busse was  
killed in action September 8.



Germans in Brussels  
Protected by Red Cross flag.

## M'ADOO CONTINUES FIGHT TO MAKE MONEY EASIER

Appeals for All Available Information  
Regarding State Banks and  
Trust Companies.

ANOTHER MOVE IN CAMPAIGN

If State of Tennessee Finds Bankers  
Unwilling to Renew a \$1,400,000  
Loan, Secretary of Treasury Him-  
self Will Undertake to Arrange It.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The  
antimoney hoarding campaign  
launched by Secretary McAdoo against  
national banks, particularly those  
which have received Federal crop mov-  
ing money or which have taken out  
emergency currency, was broadened to-  
day to take in State institutions. Mr.  
McAdoo sent a telegram to superintend-  
ents of banking in each State announc-  
ing the restriction of credits by national  
banks and the high interest rates  
charged and appealing for all available  
information regarding State banks and  
trust companies. He declared that if  
banks will be persuaded to use re-  
sources intelligently, the present situa-  
tion will be greatly relieved.

This was the secretary's second move  
to-day in the campaign. Earlier he  
announced that if the State of Ten-  
nessee continues to find bankers unwilling  
to renew a \$1,400,000 loan, he himself  
will take up the task of finding banks  
who will make such a loan. It was un-  
derstood that a list of banks which are  
piling up reserves of hoarding money  
will be made public to-morrow, and that  
as announced last night, the practice  
will be kept up as long as there is oc-  
casion for it.

SENDS TELEGRAMS TO STATE

BANKING SUPERINTENDENTS.

After announcing the restriction of  
credits by national banks, Mr. McAdoo's  
telegram to State banking superintend-  
ents, says:  
"There is at this time more currency  
in the country than at any time in its  
previous history, there having been is-  
sued through the Treasury Department  
since August 1 more than \$200,000,000  
of additional national bank currency,  
which should create an abundance of  
loanable funds. This department will  
withdraw government deposits from  
banks found to be hoarding money and  
charging excessive rates of interest, and  
will redeposit them with banks whose  
funds are being loaned at reasonable  
rates to meet the legitimate demands  
of business and for moving the crops.

"This department would like very  
much to have your co-operation in its  
efforts to remedy these unsatisfactory  
conditions, and respectfully asks if it  
would not be possible for you to secure  
from all State banks and trust com-  
panies in your State statements which  
will show their cash reserves as of a  
recent date, the rates of interest which  
they are charging on existing loans,  
and the rates which they are demand-  
ing for new accommodations, and give  
this department the benefit of the in-  
formation disclosed by these representa-  
tives.

"It is confidently believed that if all  
banks can be persuaded to use their  
resources intelligently and consider-  
ately, and at reasonable rates of in-  
terest, the whole situation can be  
greatly relieved, and business restored  
to a satisfactory if not an entirely  
normal basis.

"Kindly answer."

STATEMENT CONCERNING

TENNESSEE SITUATION

Secretary McAdoo's statement con-  
cerning the Tennessee loan situation  
follows:

"Senator Lea, of Tennessee, informs  
me that the State of Tennessee has  
decided to take up the loan.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## REALIZES ACUTENESS OF COTTON SITUATION

President Promises to Take Under  
Consideration Suggestion for Gov-  
ernment Loan.

LACK OF DEMAND FOR STAPLE

Wilson Points Out Necessity for Ex-  
treme Care So That No Unsound  
Economic Policy Be Put Into Op-  
eration to Cause Embarrassment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 24.—  
President Wilson to-day assured a  
large delegation of Southern farmers  
and Congressmen that he realized fully  
the acuteness of the cotton situation,  
owing to the lack of demand for the  
staple due to the European war, and  
promised to take under consideration a  
suggestion for a government loan.

The President pointed out, however,  
that extreme care should be taken not  
to put into operation any unsound  
economic policy that might embarrass  
the government in the future.

C. S. Barrett, of Georgia, president  
of the National Farmers' Union, headed  
the delegation, and appealed to the  
President to give his support to the  
bill introduced in the House by Rep-  
resentative Henry, providing for direct  
government loans to cotton growers.

Mr. Barrett told the President that, in  
spite of the "buy-a-bale-of-cotton"  
movement and other relief measures,  
the demand for cotton was still inade-  
quate, and the price not sufficiently  
high to help growers. He declared a  
very serious situation would confront  
the farmers of the South, unless the  
Henry bill or legislation similar to it  
was passed.

"I need not say that the gravity of  
the situation is very manifest," Pres-  
ident Wilson said, "and I want you to  
know that I have paid a great deal of  
attention to it, with the earnest desire  
to see some way by which the diffi-  
culties could be solved, without com-  
mitting the government in principle to  
any action which would plague us in  
the future, because the danger, gentle-  
men, of the present situation is that  
under the pressure of what appears to  
be necessity, we should make some  
radical departure from sound economic  
practice, which in the future years we  
would very much regret. We have got  
to make sacrifices, not to make funda-  
mental mistakes.

"Now I am not thereby implying a  
judgment as to any specific proposi-  
tion, but I feel bound myself to guard  
against impulses when impulses are so  
strong; just as I feel it so necessary  
for us in an international situation to  
guard every impulse, and see that we  
do not make any mistake which future  
generations will have the just cause  
to blame us for. But I want you to  
know how sincerely I appreciate the  
gravity of the situation, and how en-  
tirely willing I am to consider anything  
that is laid before me by way of a  
practicable suggestion."

ARLINGTON PLANT PUT

OUT OF COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The  
navy's great wireless plant at Arling-  
ton, Va., was put out of commission to-  
night by a wind-storm. Naval offi-  
cials announced that repairs would be  
made to-morrow.

## STATION AT SIASCONSET WILL BE CLOSED TO-DAY

Secretary of Navy Daniels Orders  
Action Against Marconi Wire-  
less Company.

FAILS TO GIVE ASSURANCES

Officials Decline to Promise Observ-  
ance of Censorship Rules or to Ex-  
plain Forwarding of Message From  
British Cruiser Asking Supplies.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Secre-  
tary Daniels to-day ordered the Mar-  
coni wireless station at Siasconset,  
Mass., closed at noon to-morrow in con-  
sequence of the failure of the company  
to give assurance that it would comply  
with naval censorship regulations.

Secretary Daniels' order was ad-  
dressed to Ensign E. B. Nixon and a  
copy was also sent to the Marconi  
Company in New York. The order fol-  
lows:

"You will at noon on Friday, Septem-  
ber 25, convey by word of mouth and in  
writing to persons in employ of the  
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company  
of America in charge of the Siasconset  
radio station, the information that un-  
til further orders, no messages of any  
character will be permitted to be sent  
or received through the Siasconset ra-  
dio station; in other words, that the  
transmission of radiograms of whatever  
character. You will further keep a  
close watch on the station, and imme-  
diately report to the Secretary of the  
Navy any attempt on the part of any  
employee of the Marconi Company to  
send or receive any message to or from  
ships at sea, or to or from another ra-  
dio station."

Secretary Daniels' action was fore-  
cast in his letter to the Marconi Com-  
pany last Saturday, saying President  
Wilson was "advised by his Attorney-  
General that he has full authority in  
view of the extraordinary conditions  
now existing, to close down or take  
charge of and operate the plant of the  
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company  
of America, should it be deemed nec-  
essary to secure obedience to his pro-  
clamations of neutrality."

The company has failed to assure  
the Navy Department it would observe  
the censorship rule or to explain its ac-  
tion in forwarding to New York a mes-  
sage from the British cruiser Suffolk  
asking for supplies.

Orders for the closing of the wireless  
station will be carried out regardless  
of the company's appeal to the court,  
according to Navy department officials.  
Secretary Daniels was out of the city  
when word reached Washington that  
President Griggs, of the Marconi Com-  
pany, had telegraphed notice of an ap-  
plication to a Federal court for an in-  
junction to restrain the department  
from censoring or closing the station.

It was said at the department, however,  
that Mr. Griggs' action would not  
change the attitude of the navy in any  
way.

If necessary, it is said, a file of na-  
val orders will be sent to the company.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## BEST WAY TO BALTIMORE

Yack Mr. Linn 1:30 P. M. 2:30 a.m. way;  
H and 4:45 round trip. Delightful sail.

## FRENCH GIVES DETAILS OF RECENT OPERATIONS

Battle of the Aisne and Oise, He  
Says, May Last for Several  
Days Yet.

TAKES CHARACTER OF SIEGE

These Tactics Necessarily Will Pre-  
clude Possibility of Any Imme-  
diate, Definite Result—Progress  
Slow but Continuous.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

LONDON, September 24.—The official  
Press Bureau issued a 2,000 word mes-  
sage from Field Marshal Sir John  
French's headquarters to-night, giving  
details of the present battle of the  
Aisne and the Oise.

The battle, the message states, may  
last for several days yet, as the opera-  
tions have assumed the character of a  
siege, and these tactics necessarily  
will preclude the possibility of any im-  
mediate definite result.

Sir John French's account is a con-  
tinuation of the narrative of the battle  
cabled from London on Tuesday night.  
It says:

"The enemy is still maintaining him-  
self along the whole front. In order to  
do so he is throwing into the fight  
detachments composed of units from  
the different formations of the active  
army, the reserve and the Landwehr.

"Our progress, although slow on ac-  
count of the strength of the enemy's  
defensive position, has been continuous.  
"The present battle may well last for  
some days more before a decision is  
reached, since it now approximates  
somewhat siege warfare.

"The Germans are making use of  
great strength of heavy artillery, gives  
rise to the supposition that they are  
employing the material which may have  
been collected for the siege of Paris.

SITUATION SUMMARIZED

BY FRENCH COMMANDER  
The nature of the general situation  
after the operations of the 18th, 19th  
and 20th cannot be summarized better  
than expressed recently by a neigh-  
boring French commander to his corps:  
"Having repulsed repeated and violent  
counter-attacks made by the  
enemy, we have a feeling that we have  
been victorious."

"So far as the British are concerned  
the course of events during these three  
days can be described in a few words.  
During the 18th, artillery fire was kept  
up intermittently by both sides dur-  
ing daylight. At night the Germans  
counter-attacked, but the strokes were  
not delivered with great vigor, and  
ceased about 2 A. M. During the day's  
fighting, the aircraft gun of the third  
army corps brought down a German  
aeroplane. News was received also  
that a body of French cavalry had de-  
molished part of the railway to the  
north of the front, and temporarily, one  
line of communication of particular im-  
portance to the enemy."

"On Saturday, the 19th, the bom-  
bardment was resumed by the Ger-  
mans at an early hour, and continued  
intermittently until reply from our own  
guns. Some of their infantry advanced,  
apparently to attack, but on coming  
under fire they retired.

"We brought down another hostile  
aeroplane and one of our fliers  
dropped several bombs over the Ger-  
man line, one falling with consid-  
erable effect on a transport park near  
La Fere.

"On Sunday, the 20th, nothing of  
importance occurred until the after-  
noon, when the Germans made several  
counter-attacks against the front points.  
These were repulsed with loss to the  
enemy, but our casualties were by no  
means light.

"The offensive against one or two  
points was renewed at dusk with no  
great success. The result of the re-  
sistance has naturally fallen upon the  
infantry. In spite of the fact that they  
have been drenched to the skin for  
some days and their trenches have  
been deep in mud and water, and in  
spite of incessant night alarms and  
almost continuous bombardment to  
which they have been subjected, they  
have on every occasion been ready for  
the enemy's infantry and have beaten  
them back with great loss.

GREATLY DISAPPOINTED

BY MORALE EFFECT